Adopted

Rejected

COMMITTEE REPORT

YES: 10 NO: 0

MR. SPEAKER:

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Your Committee on Financial Institutions, to which was referred House Bill

1763, has had the same under consideration and begs leave to report the same back to the

House with the recommendation that said bill be amended as follows:

Delete everything after the enacting clause and insert the following: SECTION 1. IC 32-28-12.5 IS ADDED TO THE INDIANA CODE 3 AS A **NEW** CHAPTER TO READ AS FOLLOWS [EFFECTIVE 4 JULY 1, 2005]: 5 Chapter 12.5. Commercial Real Estate Broker Liens 6 Sec. 1. This chapter may be cited as the "Commercial Real 7 Estate Broker Lien Act". 8 Sec. 2. As used in this chapter, "commercial real estate" means 9 any real estate other than: 10 (1) real estate containing one (1) to four (4) residential units; (2) real estate on which no buildings or structures are located 11 12 and that is zoned for single family residential use; or 13 (3) single family residential units such as: 14 (A) condominiums;

(B) townhouses; or

1	(C) homes in a subdivision when sold, leased, or otherwise
2	conveyed on a unit-by-unit basis, even if those units are
3	part of a larger building or parcel or real estate containing
4	more than four (4) residential units.
5	Sec. 3. As used in this chapter, "fees or commissions" means
6	compensation owed to a principal broker for performing services
7	requiring a license under IC 25-34.1-3-2.
8	Sec. 4. As used in this chapter, "principal broker" has the
9	meaning set forth in IC 25-34.1-1-2.
0	Sec. 5. As used in this chapter, "real estate" has the meaning set
1	forth in IC 25-34.1-1-2.
2	Sec. 6. A principal broker may have a lien upon commercial real
3	estate, or any interest in commercial real estate, that is the subject
4	of a purchase, lease, or other conveyance to a buyer or tenant, in
5	the amount that the principal broker is due for licensed services,
6	including without limitation brokerage fees, consulting fees, and
7	management fees due the principal broker under a written
8	agreement, a contract, or another written instrument:
9	(1) signed by:
0.0	(A) the owner of an interest in the commercial real estate
21	or by the owner's authorized agent; or
22	(B) a prospective buyer or prospective tenant, or by the
2.3	buyer's or tenant's authorized agent; and
24	(2) entered into after June 30, 2005.
2.5	A lien under this chapter is available to the principal broker named
6	in the agreement, contract, or other written instrument signed by
27	the owner, buyer, or tenant, or their respective agents, and not to
8.8	an employee or independent contractor of the principal broker.
9	Sec. 7. (a) A lien under this chapter attaches to commercial real
0	estate or an interest in commercial real estate upon:
1	(1) the principal broker being entitled to fees or commissions
2	under a written agreement, a contract, or another instrument
3	signed by the owner, buyer, or tenant of the commercial real
4	estate, or by an authorized agent of the owner, buyer, or
5	tenant; and
6	(2) except as provided in sections 8 and 9 of this chapter, the
7	principal broker recording a notice of lien in the office of the
8	recorder of the county in which the commercial real estate or

1	an interest in the commercial real estate is located:
2	(A) before the recording of the deed for the actual
3	conveyance or transfer of the commercial real estate
4	against which the broker is claiming a lien, if the principal
5	broker claims fees or commissions from the party
6	conveying or transferring an interest in the commercial
7	real estate; or
8	(B) not later than ninety (90) days after the recording of
9	the deed or other instrument for the purchase or other
10	conveyance or transfer of the commercial real estate, if the
11	principal broker claims fees or commissions from the party
12	receiving a conveyance or transfer of an interest in the
13	commercial real estate.
14	(b) A lien under this chapter attaches as of the date of the
15	recording of the notice of the lien under subsection (a)(2) and does
16	not relate back to the date of the written agreement, contract, or
17	other written instrument described in subsection (a)(1).
18	Sec. 8. (a) This section applies to a transaction involving the
19	conveyance or transfer of commercial real estate in which:
20	(1) payment to a principal broker is due in installments; and
21	(2) a part of the installment payments is due only after the
22	conveyance or transfer of the commercial real estate involved
23	in the transaction.
24	(b) Subject to subsection (c), the principal broker may record a
25	notice of lien for those payments described in subsection (a)(2) at
26	any time after the transfer or conveyance, but not later than ninety
27	(90) days after the date on which the payment is due. A notice of
28	lien under this section is effective as a lien against the transferor's
29	interest in the commercial real estate only to the extent
30	consideration is still owed to the transferor by the transferee.
31	However, the lien is effective against the transferee's interest in the
32	commercial real estate without the limitation described in this
33	subsection.
34	(c) A single claim for a lien recorded:
35	(1) before the transfer or conveyance of the commercial real
36	estate; and
37	(2) with respect to all payments due in installments;

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is valid and enforceable with respect to payments due after the

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transfer or conveyance. However, as payments or partial payments of fees or commissions are received by the principal broker, the principal broker shall, by providing partial releases with respect to those payments, reduce the amount due the principal broker under the notice of lien described in this subsection.

- Sec. 9. (a) Subject to subsection (b), in the case of a lease of commercial real estate, including a sublease or an assignment of a lease, the notice of a lien under this chapter must be recorded not later than ninety (90) days after the tenant takes possession of the leased premises. However, if:
 - (1) the transferor personally serves, on the principal broker entitled to claim a lien, written notice of the intended execution of the lease; and
 - (2) the notice described in subdivision (1) is served not later than ten (10) days before the date of the intended execution of the lease;

the principal broker's notice of lien must be recorded before the date indicated in the notice described in subdivision (1) for the execution of the lease. The lien attaches as of the recording of the notice of lien and does not relate back to the date of the written agreement, contract, or written instrument under which the principal broker is entitled to fees or commissions.

- (b) As used in this subsection, "future fees or commissions" refers to fees or commissions:
 - (1) other than those fees or commissions due to a principal broker upon the execution of a lease under subsection (a); and (2) due to the principal broker upon the exercise of an option to:
 - (A) expand the leased premises;
 - (B) renew or extend a lease; or
 - (C) purchase the commercial real estate;

under a written agreement, a contract, or another written instrument signed by the owner or tenant of the commercial real estate. The principal broker may record a notice of lien at any time after execution of the lease or other written agreement, contract, or written instrument that contains rights to future fees or commissions, but in no case later than ninety (90) days after the occurrence of a condition for which future fees or commissions are

claimed. Except as provided in section 13(b) of this chapter, an action to foreclose a lien to collect future fees or commissions must be commenced not later than two (2) years after the recording of the notice of the lien.

(c) If:

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(1) commercial real estate is sold or otherwise conveyed before the date on which future fees or commissions are due; and

(2) the principal broker has recorded a valid notice of lien before the sale or other conveyance of the commercial real estate:

the purchaser or transferee is considered to have notice of and takes title to the commercial real estate subject to the notice of lien. However, if a principal broker claiming future fees or commissions fails to record a notice of lien for the future fees or commissions before the recording of a deed conveying legal title to the commercial real estate to the purchaser or transferee, the principal broker may not claim a lien on the commercial real estate. This subsection does not limit or otherwise affect claims or defenses a principal broker or owner or any other party may have in law or equity.

Sec. 10. A principal broker shall, not later than ten (10) days after recording a notice of lien under this chapter, personally serve or mail, by registered or certified mail, a copy of the notice of lien to the owner of record of the commercial real estate, or to the agent of the owner of record, at the address of the owner stated in the written agreement, contract, or other written instrument on which the claim for the lien is based. If the address of the owner or the owner's agent is not stated, the principal broker shall personally serve or mail, by registered or certified mail, a copy of the notice of the lien to the address where real estate taxes are sent for the commercial real estate on which the claim of lien is based. Mailing of the copy of the notice of lien is effective when deposited in the United States mail with postage prepaid. Personal service of the notice of the lien is effective upon receipt by the owner or the agent of the owner of record. A principal broker's lien is unenforceable if mailing or service of the copy of notice of lien does not occur at the time and in the manner required by this section.

Sec. 11. (a) A principal broker may bring suit to enforce a lien

under this chapter in the circuit or superior court in the county where the commercial real estate is located by filing a complaint and sworn affidavit that a notice of lien has been recorded as required by this chapter. The principal broker claiming the lien shall, not later than two (2) years after recording the notice of the lien, commence proceedings under this section by filing a complaint. A principal broker's failure to commence proceedings within the time prescribed by this subsection extinguishes the lien and a subsequent notice of lien may not be given for the same claim, nor may that claim be asserted in any other proceedings under this chapter.

- (b) A principal broker claiming a lien based upon an option or other right to purchase or lease commercial real estate shall, not later than two (2) years after recording the notice of the lien, commence proceedings by filing a complaint. A principal broker's failure to commence proceedings within the time prescribed by this subsection extinguishes the lien and a subsequent notice of lien may not be given for the same claim, nor may that claim be asserted in any other proceedings under this chapter.
 - (c) A complaint under this section must contain:
 - (1) a brief statement of the agreement, contract, or other written instrument that is the basis for the lien;
 - (2) the date when the agreement, contract, or other written instrument was made;
 - (3) a description of the services performed by the principal broker;
- (4) the amount due and unpaid for the services described in subdivision (3);
 - (5) a description of the commercial real estate subject to the notice of lien; and
 - (6) other facts reasonably necessary to describe the rights of the parties.
 - (d) The principal broker shall make all interested parties, of whose interest the principal broker is notified or has knowledge, defendants to the action and shall issue summons and provide service as in other civil actions. If a defendant:
- 37 (1) has left Indiana;
- 38 (2) on inquiry cannot be found; or

1	(3) is concealed within Indiana;
2	so that process cannot be served on the defendant, the principal
3	broker shall cause a notice to be given to the defendant, or cause a
4	copy of the complaint to be served upon the defendant, in the
5	manner and upon the same conditions as in other civil actions.
6	Failure of the principal broker to provide proper summons or
7	notice is grounds for judgment against the principal broker, with
8	prejudice, and in favor of the defendant who is not properly served
9	with proper summons or notice. All liens claimed under this
10	chapter shall be foreclosed as provided for in IC 32-30-10.
11	Sec. 12. A notice of lien recorded under this chapter must state:
12	(1) the name of the claimant;
13	(2) the name of the owner of the commercial real estate upon
14	which the lien is claimed;
15	(3) a legal description of the commercial real estate upon
16	which the lien is claimed;
17	(4) the amount for which the lien is claimed; and
18	(5) the license number of the principal broker's license under
19	IC 25-34.1.
20	The notice of lien must contain a statement that the information
21	contained in the notice is true and accurate to the knowledge of the
22	signator. The notice of lien must be signed by the principal broker
23	or by a person authorized to sign on behalf of the principal broker
24	and must be verified.
25	Sec. 13. (a) If:
26	(1) a notice of lien has been recorded with the office of the
27	recorder of the appropriate county; and
28	(2) a condition occurs that would preclude the principal
29	broker from receiving fees or commissions under the terms of
30	the written agreement, contract, or other written instrument
31	upon which the lien is based;
32	the principal broker shall provide to the owner of record of the
33	commercial real estate, not later than ten (10) days after written
34	demand by the owner of record, a written release or satisfaction of
35	the notice of lien.
36	(b) Upon written demand:
37	(1) served by the owner, buyer, or tenant described in section
38	6 of this chapter, or the authorized agent of the owner, buyer,

or tenant described in section 6 of this chapter, on the principal broker claiming a lien under this chapter; and

- (2) requiring the principal broker to:
 - (A) bring a suit to enforce the lien; or
 - (B) file an answer in a pending suit;

the principal broker shall bring a suit or file an answer not later than thirty (30) days after service of the demand. If the principal broker does not bring a suit or file an answer within the time prescribed by this subsection, the lien is extinguished. The service of a written demand under this subsection may be made by registered or certified mail, return receipt requested, or by personal service.

(c) If:

- (1) a notice of lien under this chapter has been filed with the office of the recorder and the fees or commissions upon which the lien is based have been paid to the principal broker claiming the lien; or
- (2) the principal broker fails to institute a suit to enforce the lien within the time prescribed by this chapter;

the principal broker shall, not later than five (5) days after receipt of a written demand from the owner, buyer, or tenant described in section 6 of this chapter for a release or an acknowledgment of satisfaction of the lien, acknowledge satisfaction or release of the lien in writing.

Sec. 14. If the principal broker and the party from whom fees or commissions are claimed under this chapter agree to alternative dispute resolution, any claim under this chapter must be heard and resolved in the forum agreed to by the parties. The court before which a lien foreclosure proceeding is brought under this chapter retains jurisdiction to enter judgment on the award or other result made or reached under alternative dispute resolution proceedings with respect to all parties to the foreclosure. The principal broker's notice of lien remains of record and the foreclosure proceeding shall be stayed during the pendency of the alternative dispute resolution proceedings.

Sec. 15. The cost of proceedings brought under this chapter, including reasonable attorney's fees, costs, and prejudgment interest due to the prevailing party shall be borne by the

nonprevailing party. If more than one (1) party is responsible for costs, fees, and prejudgment interest, the costs, fees, and prejudgment interest shall be equitably apportioned by the court or alternative dispute resolution tribunal among the responsible parties.

Sec. 16. Except for a waiver or release of a lien provided in consideration of payment of the fees or commissions claimed by a principal broker under this chapter, or except as otherwise provided in section 13 of this chapter, any waiver of a principal broker's right to a lien on commercial property under this chapter is void.

Sec. 17. Valid recorded liens, mortgages, and other encumbrances that are recorded before a principal broker's notice of lien under this chapter have priority over a principal broker's lien under this chapter. Prior recorded liens, mortgages, and encumbrances that have priority under this section include without limitation:

- (1) a valid mechanic's lien that is recorded after a principal broker's notice of lien under this chapter, but that relates back to a date before the recording date of the principal broker's notice of lien; and
- (2) prior recorded liens securing revolving credit and future advances of construction loans.

Sec. 18. If:

- (1) a claim for a lien under this chapter has been filed with the office of the recorder of the county in which commercial real estate or any interest in commercial real estate is located; and
- (2) an escrow account is established among:
 - (A) the one (1) or more parties allegedly responsible for payment of the fees or commissions on which the lien is based;
 - (B) the principal broker that filed the lien; and
- (C) an independent third party as escrowee;

from the proceeds of the conveyance, or from any other source of funds, in an amount that is at least one hundred ten percent (110%) of the amount of the lien claimed under this chapter;

38 the lien against the real estate is extinguished and becomes a lien on

- 1 the funds contained in the escrow account. The establishment of an
- 2 escrow account described in this section does not constitute cause
- 3 for any party to refuse to close the transaction.

(Reference is to HB 1763 as introduced.)

and when so amended that said bill do pass.

Representative Burton